SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.

WASH INGTON OFFICE-1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Any other Congress than this would have made an attempt to relieve the treasury from a deficit which has continued sixteen months.

If the agents of Roby heard the applause of the Republican Legislature in response to the views of a Democratic Governor on that topic, they would be wise to return home and stay there.

Senator Vest seems anxious to be known as a flat money man and repudiationist. His currency scheme is one of the worst ever broached, and stamps him as financially one of the most ignorant and dangerous men in public

It is much better for the Governor to read his address than to have a clerk do it. In that respect, Governor Matthews is to be commended for making a change. The change, however, makes his official paper an address rather than

The Louisville Courier-Journal's Washington special says that the President and Secretary Carlisle are determined that the work of currency reform shall go on, which shows that the word "reform" is yet compelled to cover all sorts of foolishness.

Such an administration of the charitable and correctional institutions as would result in the employment of no more persons than are necessary, and would deprive those of salaries who render no available service is the one to be kept in view.

If the increase of the average number of convicts in the State prisons from 1,415 during the fiscal year which ended Oct. 31, 1893, to 1,635 during the year which ended last October, 220, indicates a better enforcement of the criminal laws, it is encouraging, but if it means an increase of crime in that ratio it is very different.

The annual circular issued by the Board of State Charities is one of the most useful public documents that can be published. It presents many facts which will provoke inquiry, such, for instance, as the figures showing that the cost of maintaining boys and girls in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home per capita is 44 per cent. more than in the Reform School.

In regard to doorkeepers and attendthe senate and the House nave cut down the number about 50 per cent., which is a great gain. Still, the number is at least liberal. That the gain may be preserved, it should have the force of a statute. The compensation is too high, \$3 a day being a liberal compensation for what is little more than common labor.

Inasmuch as the election of United States Senators by the people was a plank in the Democratic State platform, which was repudiated by a Republican plurality of 45,000, the recommendation of Governor Matthews to a Republican Legislature to revive and indorse that Democratic scheme of doubtful wisdom seems to have been an unnecessary addition to a very long mes-

Governor Matthews's position in regard to the enforcement of law is that as the constitution says, the Governor "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," it is the duty of the Legislature to give him the means and power to carry out the provision. In this he is undoubtedly right, the only question that can arise being as to the character and extent of the power he should have.

If Governor Matthews had used the space in his address devoted to the election of United States Senators by direct vote to give the facts about the contract made by the Democratic trustees of the prison north with certain leading Democrats to furnish them the best labor in the prison at 40 cents a day, to make bicycles by the hundred, that portion would have been more interesting reading.

In California, where the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected on the face of the returns by a few hundred votes tainted with the suspicion of fraud, a Republican Legislature inaugurated him, but in Tennessee, under similar circumstances, a Democratic Legislature will refuse to recognize a Republican Governor whom the Democratic returning board has declared to be elected, permitting his Democratic opponent to hold over.

The fact that over a hundred members of the Legislature devoted a half day to the selection of a candidate for the office of State Librarian ought to convince all sensible men that the filling of State offices by legislative caucuses is a failure. Such matters should be assigned to the Governor or some other State officer. It is one of the inheritances which come to the Republican majority from their Democratic predecessors, whose greed for "all in sight" led them to take the appointive power from Governor Hovey.

police matrons in all cities of 10,000 popor leaving women who have been arpolicemen, and also to provide friendless and miserable women who may be arrested with counsel and assistance from one of their own sex. Several of the States have such a law, and its results are beneficial everywhere.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company, popularly known as the Sugar Trust, has just been held in Brooklyn, N. Y. The president, H. O. Havemeyer, was not present, and it was stated that he had the grip-it might have been added "on the Democratic majority in the United States Senate." The usual annual report of the trust was not submitted at the meeting just held. and no dividend was declared, although it is an open secret that the trust has a surplus of about \$14,000,000 at the present time in addition to \$8,000,000 or \$10 .-000,000 profit from some of its refineries now in litigation, which will probably be turned over to it within a few week

THE DAILY JOURNAL | It is said by some who are in a position | AFFAIRS OF THE STATE to know that if the real earnings of the trust were made known Congress would have no excuse for not taking off the one-tenth differential from sugar bounty countries which, on account of this, are now discriminating against American beef and cattle, No doubt this was the reason for withholding the annual report and not declaring the usual divi-

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message is unusually long, but very comprehensive. All the topics of which it treats relate to State affairs or State policies, and while they are not all equally important none of them is out of place, except the reference to the method of electing United States Senators. The message would have been improved by being subjected to a condenser, but it has the merit of making a very full presentation of State affairs.

One of the most important topics in the message is that relating to the execution of the laws and the powers and duties in connection therewith of the Governor and of local officers. The troubles at Roby and the two great strikes of last summer, requiring the calling out of the militia, developed some weak points in the present law and give weight to the recommendations of the Governor for its amendment. It is true as he says that the laws as they stand confer upon the Governor sufficient authority for all ordinary contingencies, but experience has shown that emergencies may arise in which his power is not equal to his responsibility for the execution of the laws. The trouble as developed by the events referred to has been, first, the lack of a sufficient contingent fund to cover the expense of a vigorous enforcement of law, including a mobilization of the militia in time of need; second, the inefficiency of the local officers, especially to sheriffs, or unwillingness on their part to perform their duties; third, the lack of authority for the Governor to institute and prosecute independent measures for the execution of the law and to suspend any local executive officer who fails to perform his duty. To remedy these defects the Governor recommends, first, the appropriation of \$50,000 as a contingent fund to be used by the Governor and drawn upon only by his warrant for the enforcement of law; and second, the enactment of measures giving him new and enlarged powers in the direction of compelling local officers to do their duty. These recommendations should not be considered as personal to Governor Matthews, but in their relation to the public welfare. The experience of the present executive has demonstrated the weakness of the law in this respect, and his recommendations should receive careful and candid consideration. There is no doubt that the efficiency

of the public institutions has improved

since they were put under the direct

control of the Governor by restoring the appointing power, but probably the most effective agent for reform has been the State Board of Charities. Very naturally, Governor Matthews takes a very rosy view of the general condition of these institutions. To have done otherwise would have reflected upon himself and his friends. From what he says it is fair to assume that all these institutions are as economically managed as they can be. If, however, the most of his suggestions are adopted by the Legislature, the cost of these institutions will be increased about \$400,000 over the expenditures the last fiscal year. Would Governor Matthews have urged a Democratic Legislature to thus increase the burdens of the people? He has also recommended a new appropriation to the Board of Agriculture-a close corporation over which the Legislature seems to have no control. Why may not other practically private corporations ask for aid on the same general ground? Is it not more prudent to draw the line so as to include the charitable institutions and leave associations outside to care for themselves? Just now other useful organizations are trying to attach themselves to the State treasury-why not, with the present State debt and the extension of reformatory and charitable institutions indicated by the Governor, shut the doors to all others? What the Governor has to say in regard to good roads is prudent. Present laws are sufficient, with a few amendments. Discussion is well and theories are often interesting, but theories which consider nothing but good roads without regard to their cost and the communities who must pay for them should remain theories. The recommendation of the Governor that the sinking fund should not be increased seems judicious, as does his silence regarding the increase of the organized and uniformed militia. What the Governor said about a fee and salary law is the general opinion, but he is strangely silent about the raid which Attorney-General Smith made upon the school tuition fund, though it is known that he does

Governor Matthews makes a graceful and evidently sincere acknowledgment of the support he received from the press and the people of the State in his efforts to preserve the peace and enforce the law last summer, and a Among the meritorious measures that | modest statement of his own action. will be presented to the Legislature is | The Legislature should lose no time in a bill providing for the appointment of passing a bill repaying him the amount borrowed on his individual credit to pay ulation or more. The bill is intended to | the militia. As his notes in bank for do away with the obvious impropriety | the principal and interest of this sum, amounting to \$42,965.41, will mature on rested for any cause in the custody of | the 22d inst, the Legislature should lose no time in acting.

not approve of it.

The bill which Senator Vest presented in the Senate should be entitled a scheme to substitute irredeemable paper money and to drive gold and silver out of the country. If it should become a law, a financial and industrial revulsion would follow such as the world has not seen since the collapse of John Law's financial bubble in France. It seems incredible that a man could evoke out of his imagination so many monstrosities regarding money. It is so outrageous that even the silver men cannot support it, since the issue of irredeemable paper would drive silver out of circulation, just as cheaper silver dollars, if coinage were unlimited, would expel gold.

Paying His Respects. Philadelphia North American. Joe Sibley's compliments to the administration, and in good Populistic language— it is positively rotten!

(Concluded from First Page.) 1897, the option of the State on the redemption of the 3½ per cent, temporary interest loan funding bonds, \$340,000, will become enforceable, as will also June 18, 1899, the option on the 3 per cent, school fund re-funding bonds, of \$3,905,000.

The following bonds will become due dur-ing the present year, and will have to be

500,000,00

Making a total falling due the present fiscal year of\$1,485,000.00

Or less the \$400,000 due March 1, which will be paid, leaving...\$1,085,000.00 I would recommend that you provide for the refunding of this debt, and that it be the refunding of this debt, and that it be for the extension of the option to a longer period than now permitted, believing that a lower rate of interest may be secured. This extension of time can well be granted, for the amounts upon which options are enforceable, and the debt maturing in 1896, 1897 and 1899, will be as much if not more than can be cared for without unduly increasing the sinking fund levy for several creasing the sinking fund levy for several

THE TAX LAW-BUILDING AND LOAN, Time and experience have approved the wisdom of the tax law of 1891. It met with active opposition from a large and influential class of our citizens and taxpayers, and caused expensive litigation to the State. But in all the courts its validity has been sustained from the lower courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The application of this law was the means of adding considerably and justly to the taxables of the State. Property not heretofore properly assessed, or not assessed at all, was placed upon the tax duplicates, adding milions in value to assist in bearing the burden of tax, and relieving the taxpayer who had been more fully asessed upon his property.

By means of this law annual deficits in he State treasury have ceased, the State debt is being extinguished and a lower levy for State purposes is made possible. In-deed, there is reason to believe that a re-duction in the levy could be made in all the counties, unless for the most extraor-

dinary local necessities.

While the law has been sustained by the courts and indorsed by the people, yet there are a few points wherein it could be strengthened, or at least its provisions more In the matter of building and loan asso

In the matter of building and loan associations, the law should more clearly state what part of the funds of these associations should be exempt from, and what part rendered for taxation. The inspiration originally bringing into life these assocations was worthy and just. To provide safe investments for small savings, either in weekly or monthly installments, and to provide means for securing or building homes was the original intent.

But they have outgrown this feature to an alarming extent, and have assumed the an alarming extent, and have assumed the functions of banking, in some instances, on quite an extensive scale. It has become so that capital seeks investment in these

associations, and through paid up shares or certificates, draw their, interest semiannually. Large sums of money thus evade taxation. I believe the bona-fide subscriptions of stock, to be paid for in weekly installments, should not be taxed. But there is no just reason why all other interest or profit-sharing paid-up shares or certificates, should not be taxed, as is money loaned by the individual bank.

There has been too great inequality in the assessment of banks of similar characboards. Bank

stock of equal value should be assessed in one section of the State as assessed in an-

other. There can be, and should be, more

uniformity in the assessments of this class The Fifty-third national Congress enacted a law giving to the States the right to assess, for taxable purposes, the national currency commonly known as greenbacks. Through opportunities afforded heretofore by law, exempting this money from taxation, millions of dollars annually have both honestly and dishonestly evaded their just share of the burdens of tax.

It is your duty to avail yourself of the right thus granted to enact a law for the assessment and taxation of this class of property. I believe it will add to the tax duplicates of the State not less than fif-teen millions of dollars that has hereto-

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

under false claims.

The Columbian Athletic Club and the

fore honestly avoided taxation, but as man

more has heretofore been evaded

Coal and Railroad Strikes. It is with sincere regret that I have to report that during my two years of administration our State has not been free from domestic troubles, through attempts by organized bodies of men from an adjoining State to openly and defiantly violate our laws. At several times and places the public peace has been seriously threatened by bodies of men attempting to correct real or fancied wrongs, independent of the peaceful means provided by law, and in defiance of constituted authority. This, to such an extent, that it became necessary for the State to exercise its power in quelling these disturbances.

Since the last adjournment of the General Assembly, and claiming the right under the act of March 3, 1893, the Columbian Athletic Club was organized. A large building or amphitheater capable of seating several thousand spectators was crected by this club in Lake county, near the town of Roby, and began operation by advertising what, although thinly disguised, were known or currently believed to be prize fights. Not being of the opinion that the act of March 3, 1893, under which the Columbian Athletic Club was incorporated, authorized that association to conduct prize fights at Roby, or at any other place in the State, and that this act did not repeal the law which makes prize-fighting a criminal offense, immediately entered into correspondence with the authorities of Lake county, secking to devise some means to prevent or suppress these meetings. Several exhibi-tions were given in the building of this club which clearly revealed the purpose of the association and the character of its sport.

The authorities of Lake county seemed club, and I, therefore,

powerless to prevent the operations suft to be commenced in the Lake Circuit Court for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver. A receiver was appointed, and from this order an appea was taken at once to the Supreme where the case still remains Owing to the vast crowds, from five to thousand gathering on the ground of this club, largely of a rough and perate character, and on account of the construction of the building, so arranged that it was difficult and dangerous to obtain access to the center or ring, for th purpose of making arrests, and the larg number of employes of the association guarding the entrance, the authorities elt powerless to contend or make arrest I, therefore, on the 4th day of September, 1893, a contest being advertised for that evening, dispatched Adjutant-general Robbins with thirteen companies from the Sec Indiana Legion to put the receiver in pos-session of the property and make arrest of the principals, the seconds, aiders and abetters of the prize fight and as many of the spectators as possible. The association, becoming advised of the presence of the State troops in the vicinity, declared the meeting off, and no arrests could be made, and the receiver was peaceably installed. This has ended the prize-fighting at Roby up to this date, and the property of the club abandoned. Indictments were found in the Lake Circuit Court against some the participants in previous contests; trial had, resulting in the conviction of who is now a fugitive from justice. The expense incurred in sending the State troops

nearly all of this rund for the years 1893 and 1894. I would here earnestly urge upon you the importance of enacting a more stringent law upon prize-fighting, making it a felony to those who may participate, either as principals or seconds. It should also be more clearly defined as what may be considered prize-fighting, and what exhibition contests in places of amusement. The advertising of a prize fight should be made unlawful and punishable with fine. COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

to the scene of trouble was paid out of the military contingent fund, allotted to the Governor, of \$2,000 per annum, consuming

During the spring of 1894 the coal miners of the State were idle during the pendency of a disagreement between operators and miners as to wages for mining coal. The strike in the coal fields was extensive throughout the country, as well as in Indiana, and of long duration. This caused no little suffering to the miners

headed, growing impatient in the delay of reaching an agreement as to the scale of wages to be paid, began to commit depredations, destroying property, endangering life, and interfering with the conduct of business by other citizens of the State. Such violations of law could not be countenanced and the local authorities were unable to cope with law-lessness induiged in. lessness indulged in.

In consequence of this, June 1, 1894. I was notified by the proper officials of Daviess county that a large body of men had collected at Cannelsburg, in that county, and

were violently obstructing the passage of trains, destroying property, defying the authority of the sheriff, and refusing to be authority of the sheriff, and refusing to be served with any notice, writ or order of the courts. I ordered Adjutant-general Robbins, with nine companies of the Indiana Legion, to the seat of trouble. On his arrival the mob violations of law had ceased, and the crowd had dispersed. The troops remained in camp there several days, patrolling the country and aiding the civil authorities in making arrests. The main body of troops were withdrawn in a main body of troops were withdrawn in a short time, leaving a small detachment in command of Major Rockwood, who, after three days, having restored peace and quiet, withdrew the remainder of the troops, leaving matters in the hands of the local cutborities. In the meantime similar disturbances, but of more serious nature, arose in Sullivan

county. To this point I ordered six com-panies of the First Regiment, under com-mand of Brigadier General McKee, several of the companies withdrawn from Daviess county afterward joining his forces, as it became evident from the number of points affected, and the extent of country to be covered, it was necessary for a considerable division of his forces. It became necessary for the troops to remain in this field for twenty days before order was fully restored. Neither in Daviess nor in Sullivan counties did a collision occur between van counties did a collision occur between the troops and the ctizens. The presence of the militia, through the firmness of the officers and the soldierly bearing of the men, being sufficient to accomplish the purpose. At no time was there any serious outbreak, yet all the time there was imminent danger, and only avoided by the presence of the troops. The large force of armed soldiers deterred an attack which a smaller number might have invited, leading to possibly serious loss of life. I deemed to possibly serious loss of life. I deemed it wise to send a large, effective force, believing the State could better afford to bear the slight additional cost rather than the sacrifice of lives.

RAILROAD STRIKES. July 8, 1894, the State was again called upon to render assistance in quelling the more alarming disorders and riots that had broken out in Lake county, at and near the city of Hammond.

A strike originating at Pullman, Ill., was in sympathy joined by the American Railway Union in Chleago, and from there spread to the towns and cities in Indiana. lying close to that city. As is too often true, a vicius element, unable to appreciate the institutions of a free people, whose only idea of liberty is license, and respecting no law, save that of force, availed themselves of the opportunity to emmence their depredations. Lawlessness soon became so rampant that the peace officers, backed by all the law-abiding citizens of the locality, were not able to prevent the wicked and flagrant violations of law. The travel and flagrant violations of law. The travel of and of people was blocked, and great suffering inflicted upon innocent travelers, many of these women and children, through cruel detention of trains. Business was paralyzed, thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed and the lives of many at the post of duty, endeavoring to perform their labor, endangered.

In answer to the demands of humanity, law and order as well as to the appeal of law and order, as well as to the appeal of the civil authorities of Lake county, Adjutant-general Robbins, in command of fifteen companies of the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, and a detachment of Fourth Regiments, and a detachment of Company A. Artillery, in charge of a Gatling gun, of the Indiana Legion, was ordered to Lake county. Immediately prior to his aprival a detachment of United States troops had visited Hammond, and coming in collision with the rioters, one man was killed and several others wounded. General Robbins and his command immediately took possession and restored quiet.

Possession and restored quiet.

After the arrival of the Indiana militia, no further destruction of poverty occurred, no lives were lost, travel resumed and comparative order restored. Owing to the near-ness of Hammond to the city of Chicago, the great center of the disturbance, and not knowing what dangers might be encount-ered where thousands of lawless men could be massed in few hours' call, I sent so large a force as I did-about 740 men. He was compelled to divide his troops among several points, and it was soon discovered that number was not greater than nee t becoming necessary to retain the troops here for a longer period than was first thought probable, companies from time to time were relieved and new companies or-dered to take their place.

The military arm of the government was

only brought into use under the strict re-ouirements of the law, and in Daviess, Sullivan and Lake counties, were held subordinate to the civil authorities in all respects, and to aid, protect and assist the civil officers in the discharge of their duties and the enforcement of law. The total expense incurred was \$52.807.0 Pay rolls (per d'ent of soldiers).... 41,317,49 Railway transportation..... express,

camp and minor expenses ... Of this amount I have caused to be naid out of the regular military fund. \$5,341.83. Leaving an unpaid balance of \$47,465.17. to which should be added interest upon mone borrowed with which to pay troops. The sum as stated paid out of the regular fund was with the belief that as no annual camp of instruction was held it would be proper, as the cost of subsistence of such camp would probably have amounted to this sum. Vouchers, certified bills and pay rolls are on fite in the Adiutant-general's office, to on fite in the Adjutant-gener which I invite your attention.

PAYING THE TROOPS. There was no fund upon which I could draw for the payment of the troops for their active service in the field. The Indiana Legion promptly responded to the call to duty, and rendered cheerful, obedient, effective service, many of them rendering service at great personal sacrifice, leaving their occupations and employments, wages or salaries stopped, while in the service of the State, and could illy afford to wait the assembling of the State

Legislature to provide the necessary means to pay the \$1.50 a day which the State allows to soldiers while in active service.

Many would be forced to submit to heavy discounts of even this small sum. In view discounts of even this small sum. In view of this I borrowed the sum of \$41,917.49 to meet this necessity. The three banks in meet this necessity. The three banks Indianapolis to which I applied met me a generous, cordial spirit, and to the Mer-chants' National, the Fletcher's and the diana National Banks I executed my individual note in three equal sums, with per cent. interest.

Principal borrowed Aug. 22, 1894....\$ Interest, 6 per cent., to Jan. 22, 1895 ...\$41,917,49 1,047.93

(five months)...... Added to this the amount of expenses ye unpaid, \$5,547.68, making a total of \$48,513.09, for which I ask you to provide. I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my grateful appreciation of the warm and generous support that was given warm and generous support that was given me as chief executive of the State, all through these trying times, by the press, the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic organizations and the individual citizen. All realized a sense of danger, and were quick to respond with offers of aid. An army of over 100,000 strong could have been placed in the field in less than ten days' time, composed of citizens of all ranks classes and occupations. Not a ranks, classes and occupations. Not greater sustaining power was given to the executive of any State than by the people of Indiana, and the moral sentiment thus created did much to bring the rioting and lawlessness to a speedy ending. With the danger past, and reviewing the history of times, one cannot help but feel a great-pride in Indiana and her citizens. Having experienced the annoyance and distress of an inability to pay promptly for service rendered. I hope you may see your way clear to increase the Governor's martary contingent fund. As now, this fund is but \$2,000 per annum, a sum that ordinarily is more than sufficient, but in case of extraordinary emergencies is wholly inade-quate. An official whose duty it is made by the Constitution to see that "the laws be faithfully executed," should be clothed be faithfully executed," should be clothed with the power at least to promptly recompense those whom he is compelled to call to his aid to preserve the public peace and uphold the supremacy of the law. I would suggest that you increase this fund to \$50,000 per annum, only to be drawn upon warrant of the Governor, and a detailed statement of the expenditure of such part as may have been necessary reported to the next General Assembly. Normal conditions existing, the fiftieth part of this would be sufficient. I think you would have but little cause to fear extravagance or wasteful use of this kind by an executive.

I would also call your attention to Section use of this kind by an executive.

I would also call your attention to Section
46, of an act of March 8, 1889, and ask that
it should be amended so that the military
officer in command would have more discretion in giving the order to fire when it
becomes necessary, rather than leave him
entirely subject to the discretion of the

and their families, and in many cases actual want. This suffering and enforced idleness was bravely and patiently endured awaiting a peaceable settlement of differences, arousing wide-spread sympathy for

their distress, for the great majority of the miners of the State are an intelligent and law-abiding class of citizens. However, some of the more restless and hotheided, growing impatient in the delay of reaching the state of the real to exercise these qualities. Through cow-ardice, lack of judgment, smypathy or other motive, a civil officer could place a company of soldiers in an awkard position, To not wait the command of the civil of ficer, even to protect his command, would place a commanding officer in an embarrassing attitude. It is not difficult to conceive of a condition where in a critical moment the civil officer could be too far in
the rear to have his command heard. It
could often place the soldier in danger that
would be neither just nor right. The protector of rights, property and lives should
have equal chance with the protected.

A board of officers appointed to revise the
military law will present to your body a A board of officers appointed to revise the military law will present to your body a law which it has prepared. It is worthy your consideration. The report of the Adjutant-general will be placed in your hands. I believe this is the first time the printed report of this department has been submitted to the Legislature while in session.

THE INDIANA LEGION. The military force of the State is composed of four regiments of infantry and one of artillery. There are now mustered in forty companies of infantry and three of artillery, aggregating 2,581 men, and distributed through each section of the State. Under the present efficient management of Adjutant-general Robbins and Quartermaster-general Compton, this department of the government has been brought to a high standard of excellence. For the first time in this department has the position of brigadier general been filled. To this office I appointed and commissioned Gen. William J. McKee, who, with his accurate knowledge of military tactics and earnest interest, has been of great value to the force. Most valuable service in the discipline and esprit de corps of the legion has been rend-ered by First Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, of the United States army, who at my solicitation was detailed by the general government for service in Indiana.

On the whole the militia is only fairly well equipped, still lacking much that is essential. Conditions may arise among our people, and under our institutions, when it omes absolutely necessary to exercis the stronger arm of government. It has been clearly demonstrated that a thorough-ly organized and well disciplined militia may at times be as necessary in maintaining the supremacy of the law, the safety organized society and the well being of the State as any other department of the government. Our citizen soldiery contains many of the best young men of the State—coming from all trades, professions and occupations. They devote much of their time to training and perfecting themselves in this school. When called upon to serve the State they cheerfully make response. will not be unbecoming here to say t Indiana's militia compares favorably with that of other States, and in propor-tion to the money expended by the State

is surpassed by none. On each occasion when it has become necessary to call them into action, their soldierly bearing, gentlemanly conduct, courteous behavior, and brave, yet tolerant spirit has commended them to their fellow citizens. To both officers and men the highest commendation is due A military encampment was not held in 1894 owing to the active service borne by nearly every company of the legion, the money that would thus have been expended money that would thus have been expended being used for its better and needed equip-

EXECUTING THE LAU'S.

Recommendations Looking to the Better Enforcement of Statutes. The Constitution requires that the Governor "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The authority under which the Governor acts in compliance only in the great body of laws enacted. No specific power is conferred by law upon

the Governor by which he is enabled to see to the execution of any particular law. Doubtless the laws as they stand constitute sufficient authority for all ordinary contingencies to see to the faithful execution of the laws, but contingencies are liable to arise at any time, and, indeed, have arisen more than once during my term of office, to which I have directed your attention, and for which the legal processes now provided are hardly sufficient to enable the Governor, with promptness and completeness, to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

On three sides of the State, close to its borders, there are many large cities, with populations ranging from nearly two hundred thousand to a million and a half. While it is true that the vast majority of the population of large cities is composed of law-abiding, intelligent and desirable citizens, it is equally true that such cities attract in large numbers the lawless and the criminal. The police powers of nearly all cities are extended beyond the corporate limits in order to enable them to deal more effectively with these classes. such powers cannot pass beyond State

The communities in this State adjacent to hese large cities are largely rural in character, with no sufficient organization or provision to enable them to cope with the criminal or lawless classes when invading heir precincts in large numbers.

the great majority of counties the sheriffs elected by the people, who are the executive officers in the counties for the nforcement of the laws, are undoubtedly ective, efficient and earnest in the per formance of their duties. There are not, unfortunately, wanting instances, however, and this will doubtless always be true, where the approach of an election, friendly association with parties interested or other means influence or contribute to a dilatori ness or neglect in the performance of official duties from which the public interests, the apprehension or prevention of crime are seriously jeopardized.

It is true that in crime there is no poli-

iles. The violator of law, governed solely by his selfish desires or criminal instincts, will use such party through which he may best further his purpose.

Thus, in some counties that may be po-

litically close, it may be sometimes difficult to secure from local officials the earnest assistance that a proper enforcement of the laws imperatively demands, and without which the laws cannot be faithfully exe-cuted. I therefore recommend for your consideration the propriety of enacting

1. Authorizing the Governor in his own name, or in the name of the State, on the relation of the Governor, to institute in the courts action to enjoin and prevent the commission of any acts against property public morals, public health, or in any violation of any of public peace, public morals, the statutes of the State, with the authority in proper cases to appoint a receiver for the property in which the illegal acts are being committed, and in this connection of making the law retroactive so as to cover suits instituted. 2. Authorizing the Governor or other proper officer to institute and maintain actions against railroad companies or other

common carriers, to restrain them from carrying passengers for the purpose of encaging in unlawful enterprises, and making the carrying for such purpose a cause for a forfeiture of their franchises, Authorizing the Governor to sus any sheriff, or other executive officer of the counties or cities, who fails or refuses to perform the duties enjoined upon him by law, for a limited period, and to appoint temporarily some person to perform the duties of such office during such suspension,

A report of such action, together with the names, to be furnished to the General Assembly at its next ses Authorizing the Governor to apply to the court of the county for the remova of any sheriff or other executive officer who shall persistently fail, neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by law.

And I recommend that you consider and determine what other or different enact-ments are necessary and proper in order more effectively to enable the Governor to "take care that the laws are faithfully ex-

WINTER RACING AND WHITE CAPS.

Near the city of Hammond there has been located what is known as the "Roby Fair Association." It is not incorporated under the laws of this State, nor, so far as I can ascertain, of any State, and what is the legal nature of the association is sedulously concealed. What its actual nature, its purposes and character is without any concealment. It is simply an immense gambling concern, with a racing attachment to give it the appearance of respectability. It

give it the appearance of respectability. It draws within our borders the lawless and disreputable elements of Chicago, for a purpose that is not permitted, nor would be tolerated, within that city's limits.

Its every influence is demoralizing, encouraging vice, propagating crime, and thus brings our State into disrepute. Its transactions have been open and notorious, but the authorities of Lake county seem to be either indisposed or powerless to prevent them. I have been earnestly seeking some means, warranted by law, by which this disgrace to our State could be prevented. At nough having the able advice, earnest assistance and active co-operation of Attorney-general Ketcham, I have failed to find the way.

find the way.

In view of the failure of the Supreme Court to pass upon the Columbian Athletic Club case, and the approaching session of the General Assembly. I have concluded that it was wiser to call your attention to

the evil and urge you to provide a remedy, rather than to attempt again to pursue the course adopted with the Columbian Athletic

It is now with you, gentlemen, and demands your most carnest consideration. The people of Indiana will never submit to have fustened upon them the evils and disgrace that so long cursed some of the East-

There is in this State a great interest, employing much capital and engaging the thoughtful attention of many of the best and most intelligent citizens. The breeding horses has assumed vast proportions, in honest rivalry and contests of speed, affords a manly, honorable and legit-imate recreation to the general public. Values in this great industry are largely established by the excellence that may be attained and the satisfaction that may be given in fair, legitimate contests of this

To contend that racing of horses can be umanely or interestingly conducted in this climate during the winter months is a rank delusion and a fraud. It is but a cloak to deceive and afford opportunity to conduct gambling on a gigantic scale and the assembling of disreputable crowds. No one interests will appear to a greater extent. nterest will suffer to a greater extent an the legitimate racing as practiced hroughout the State in seasons favorable to the sport,

To permit the other serves to bring the whole into disrepute and prejudice. I, therefore, in the name of the people, insist that you shall take action upon this subject, and recommend that you make it unlawful for any association within the State to hold such meetings between the first day of November and the first day of April; that no race meetings shall be held within the State except by associations duly incorporated under the laws of this State, and that it shall be unlawful, at the meeting of any association, to engage in pool seiling upon any racing other than that conducted upon the day and at the track the racing is to be held.

The outrages upon the rights of citizens and society by organized bodies of men, commonly termed "White Caps," assuming to redress wrongs and inflict punishment upon real or fancied offenders of the law or moral sentiment, at one time too frequent, I am glad to say have been, during the past eighteen months, of rare occurrence. Vigorous measures, so far as the law would permit, have been adopted in

stamping out this evil.

I have used part of the civil contingent fund of one thousand dollars allotted to this office in employing counsel to assist in the prosecution and to secure testimony that would lead to the conviction of guilty parties. Quite a number of such offenders have been arrested, convicted and are now serving sentence in the State prisons. In fact, Indiana has recently been freer from this disgrace than many of our sister

States There may yet be times when the public impelled by sudden fury or impulse, may seek to avenge the law, but I do not believe that "whitecapism," as an organized evil, will continue to exist as it has in the past. Recommendations which I have made heretofore in granting increased powers to the Governor will greatly aid him in deal-ing with this, as in other matters.

EDUCATIONAL. The Public School Fund and the Sev-

eral State Colleges.

It is justly a matter of pride to every citizen of Indiana that her system of public education is everywhere regarded as one of the most perfect in the country. The laws relating to the public schools and the common school fund demand your constant vigilance, that no measure may be adopted to impair their usefulness, nor the purposes for which created. The common school fund of the State now amounts to with this general provision is to be found \$9,867,001.59. The total enrollment of scholars, in 1893, was 776,963, and in 1894 808,261. The total revenue from all sources for the school vear 1893 was:

Derived from State school tax....\$1,983,348.34 Local tultion..... Unclaimed fees and other sources.

Total revenue..... As previously referred to, the revenue even after the reduction in the levy two years ago of 21% cents, under present assessment is so much greater than that prior to 1892 that I think this levy could be still further reduced 2 cents without injury to the public schools.

Our school system has now so extended its scope of teaching that among its best friends it occasions no little concern as to its future popularity with the people. At times the question will arise with some, and with no unfriendly feeling, as to

whether we are not drifting away from the original intention when the foundation for this great system was laid, in the higher academic education now introduced into many of our schools, almost bordering upon a classical education. What per cent. of the revenue raised for school purposes goes into this higher education I have been unable to satisfy myself, but it is no little

It was intended to place within the reach It was intended to piace within the reach of all the children of the State the means of acquiring a good, useful education, and to prepare the groundwork for a higher education, should it be desired. With the multiplicity of universities and colleges throughout the State it is easy for the smaller number of our youth, who have the desired. desire, to obtain it almost as cheaply as through the public school.

To go too far in this direction, with the increased expenditures attached, and the advantages availed by so small a per cent. of the entire number of school children, may create a prejudice that will cause the entire system to decline in popular favor. Let us carefully guard against such un-fortunate conditions, and deal generously and justly with this great feature of our Under the present able and efficient man-

agement the State Normal School is en joying a prosperity never before attained. It is faithfully fulfilling its mission "to prepare teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana." The attendance of this school has grown from less than one hundred in 1870 to over fourteen hundred in 1894, with students from all but two coun

ties of the State.
From this school there have gone out as teachers 670 graduates and over ten thousand undergraduates, the majority of are engaged in teaching. The excellence in the grade of teachers has been vastly increased since the openi and every township has f this school port to you, and will doubt by you.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY. It is gratifying to note the continued advancement of Purdue University in the enrollment of students, in its wider field of labor and in popular favor. It is a great school and accomplishing a great work. In 1875, beginning with an enrollment of sixty-four students, it has, in 1894, 682. To meet the growing demand of the present for higher technical education, Purdue Uni-

versity, about ten years ago, added to its

course of study a department of mechan-

ical and special engineering. This department has had a constant and rapid growth, equaling the demand. A new building, complete in its equipments for this purpose, was erected and dedicated Jan. 19, 1894. Four days later this magnificent structure was a mass of ruins, having been destroyed by fire. But rising above all obstacles, scarbely had the smoke cleared away from the ruins until the indomitable pluck and energy of the president and his coadjutors were laying

he foundation for a new edifice.

of study that it was rendered

for the students to seek other universities and colleges. great has been the growth of this technical school that it has overshadowed all other departments, causing a regret that one of the original features of this university—the agricultural—is fast being lost sight of. There should be more importance attached to this department of the education than seems to have been the

interruption was there to the regular course

case for the past few years. Connected with this university are the farmers' institutes, which have been productive of much good. The present appro-priation for this work, if wisely adminis-tered, will probably accomplish better re-sults than if increased. With a larger sum appropriated by the State it is possible that the same efforts would not be put forth to enlist and secure local talent at places where these institutes are held, and there would be a greater inclination to keep in the field only professional lecturers. The greater benefit comes through the cut and developing home talent and interest. These institutes should be continued and the present appropriation for that purpose kept in force.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY. This institution started in the present school year with an enrollment of 633 students. The advance in this university has been gratifying, both in regard to the number of the youth availing themselves of its teachings and the steady extension of for the State, has done a great educational a disastrous fire, wholly destroying two

work, and among is graduates are foun many distinguished in the various walk of life. From it have gone many able educators to fill high and responsible positions in noted institutions of the country, from the fact that these institutions were better able to pay salaries and offer opportunities commensurate with the ability of the men secured. Few institutions of the kind, with so little pecuniary aid, possess so splendid a record. That its usefulness in the future shall keep pace with the extension in university study and work will depend in a large measure upon the aid given it by the State.

depend in a large measure upon the aid given it by the State.

There is much to be commended in the fractional mill tax for its support, as asked for by its president and the board of trustees, be the university located where it may.

The question of removal has been so constantly discussed during the past few months that it could not escape your attention, and may probably be brought before you this session of the General Assembly. Upon the advisability or wisdom of a removal there can be honest and weighty differences of opinion; at least your conclusion should not be hastily reached, and several questions should be reached, and several questions sho earnestly and conscientiously weighed. Is it absolutely necessary that a university of this character, to be great, should be located in targe cities? Considering the history of the State University and what has been accomplished, is it unreasonable to suppose that, with proper aid, it could be vastly more successful, even if located in smaller cities or rural communities? smaller cities or rural commi The State already has considerable investment in buildings, which would be greatly sacrificed unless due compensation greatly sacrificed unless due compensation be made to the State by the community to which the removal would be made. Besides, there are certain rights, which should not be ignored, of the people among whom the university has so long been established and located. Undoubtedly the citizens of that community have made great sacrifices in behalf of the university, in which they have felt so much pride, and to whom its loss would be serious, indeed. Their rights, whatever they may be deemed to be, should be justly and fairly considered.

Nor should it be forgotten that a removal Nor should it be forgotten that a removal of the university will necessitate an enormous expenditure for buildings and equipment, should these be in accord with the reasons urged for its location at some other point. Your concern should solely be for the interest of the people and the welfare of the university.

of the university. I would at least suggest that the appro-priations for additional buildings and im-provements, called for by the board, should be carefully counted until this sgitation is definitely settled.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE In connection with the educational work of the State I would direct your attention to another institution, whose work and influence is, in general, along the same line, has existed for a number of years in a condition of commendable activity without any recognition or aid from the State. I refer to the Indiana Academy of Science. The organization of this body grew out of the public spirit of a comparatively small number of men, but within a few years it has grown in numbers and its work has been of such a character as to command no little attention from the thinking public.

attention from the thinking public.

It gives yearly a great service to the State, by investigating and advertising the natural resources of the State; by investigations of and acquaintance with problems of scientific interest in the State; by collating the results of work in order to prevent duplication, of the waste of time upon unprofitable material or unwise methods; by the reputation given to the scientific and other educational interests of the State.

This organization needs, however, in order to insure its continued and prosperous existence, an established relation to the State, and some moderate provision for the publication of its valuable contributions to knowledge. Such recognition is given to similar organizations in many other States,

The field which the Indiana Academy of The field which the Indiana Academy of Science covers is so wide that there could not be the same objection that might hold against societies organized for the protection of any special department of science. So broad is its scope that it includes all science, and much of its work thus far has been in the direction of the fauna and flora, the mineral resources, topography, geography and meteorology of the State, while questions relating to hygiene and sanitation have received much attention.

If properly fostered there is reason to believe it would become a strong educational force of the State, and certain to contribute much to the material prosperity of

tribute much to the material prosperity of the people.

The cost of such aid will be comparatively insignificant. This organization desires only means for the publication, illustration and distribution of the results of the work it is so generously willing to do, and to be provided with a room for head-quarters in the Statehouse. I recommend the energine of such legislation as will

quarters in the Statehouse. I recommend the enactment of such legislation as will bring about these desired ends.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS. Condition and Needs of the Prisons

and Reformatories. The administration of the affairs of the several public institutions for the past two years has been, on the whole, satisfactory and commendable. They have been managed with cleanness, ability and economy. The boards of trustees have been, as a rule, composed of men of good business qualifications, judgment and integrity. Nearly all are men of affairs, either conducting successfully extensive personal business, or intrusted by others with the mangement and direction of positions of responsibilty

and large business interests. The aim has been to conduct the institutions of the State on sound business principles, in accordance with the laws governing such cases. I believe an impartial judgment will concede this to be true. There has never been a time in the history of these institutions when they have been so crowded to their full capacity. Generous, but not extravagant, care has been given to all inmates, and on the average at a less cost per capita than usual. Humane treatment has been accorded to all, and there has been a singular freedom from the petty scandals usually connected by rumor, and

so often cruelly false, with public institu-There were \$41 prisoners in the State Prison North Oct. 31, 1893, and 908, same date, 1894, an increase of sixty-seven. Never before was there so large a number in this prison. They are crowded into 760 cells. Each cell will only comfortably accommodate one. With two inmates the effect is bad, resulting in injury to health, and it is, besides, fearfully destructive of discipline. This should be remedied. The last Legislature made specific appropriations for improvements and repairs amounting to \$32,360. The work designed has been completed, and there remains unexpended of these appropriations the sum of \$4,038,65.

That a superior water-works plant has

That a superior water-works plant has been constructed, supplying an abundance of pure water from deep driven wells, capable of affording sufficient fire protection; that commodious buildings for dining hall, chapel, kitchen and bakery have been erected; cement walks and other improvements completed within the appropriation and at less than estimated cost, speaks well for the energy and ability of the warden and the board of directors. The strictest economy has been exercised n all outlays. During the past two years in all outlays. During the past two years the prison has been self-sustaining and shows a net surplus of earnings of over \$21,000 covered into the State treasury. The net earnings for 1894 were much than for the preceding year, owing to inability to renew explring contracts consequent greater number of idle men. This great number of idle prisoners (over 350) presented a vexing problem, with the consequent increasing sickness and the difficulty of maintaining proper discipline. With a shop provided the difficulty could be more easily overcome, and in answer to the increasing demands to provide employbuilding for this purpose, after conferring building for this purpose, after conferring with the Auditor of State and the prison authorities, without the delay of waiting for the assembling of the Legislature, as the earnings of the idle prisoners in that time would fully pay the cost.

This building, one of the most substantial of the kind, built of brick, large and well adapted for factory purposes, was erected at a cost of \$9,189.79, which has been paid for out of the earnings of the prisoners employed. I ask you to approve its con-

employed. I ask you to approve its con-The annual appropriation for this prison must, of necessity, be increased. The present appropriation was fixed when the number of prisoners was three hundred less than must be accommodated now. The recommendation of the warden that this annual appropriation be increased in the sum of \$20,000 is just, and I concur in his recommendation. For other needs and wants of the prison I would refer you to his report.

port.

The general physical condition of the State Prison South has never been better than at the present time. The new wall begun several years ago has been finished. It is a massive, yet symmetrical, work, not only adding to the security of the prison, but also giving a more sightly and pleasing appearance. It is believed to be one of the best structures of its kind in the country. It was built entirely by conthe country. It was built entirely by con-